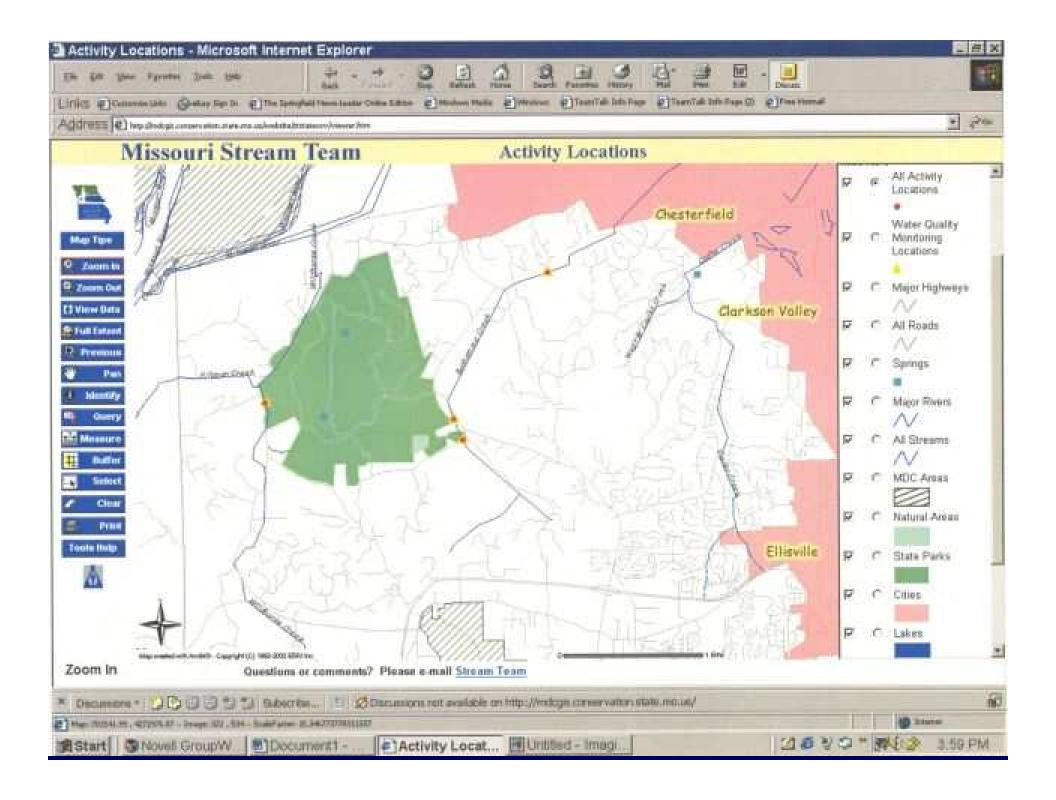


## SITE SELECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

### Reasons Volunteers Have Chosen a Site

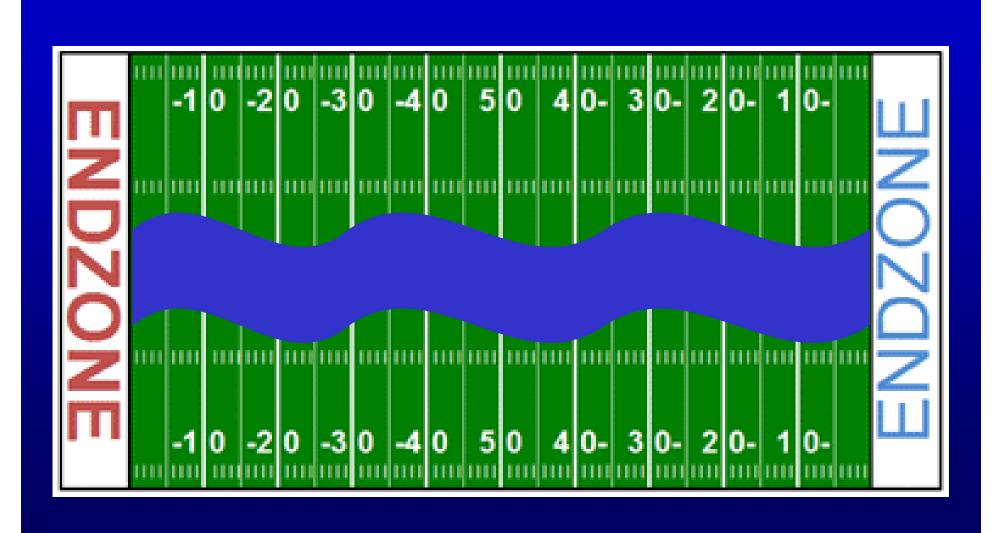
- To learn the condition of a stream on their property or in their neighborhood
- Concern about their favorite fishing or floating stream
- Concern about a point or nonpoint source discharge
- Stream is of concern to state agencies
- To fill a gap in the current monitoring effort



#### **MONITORING SITE**

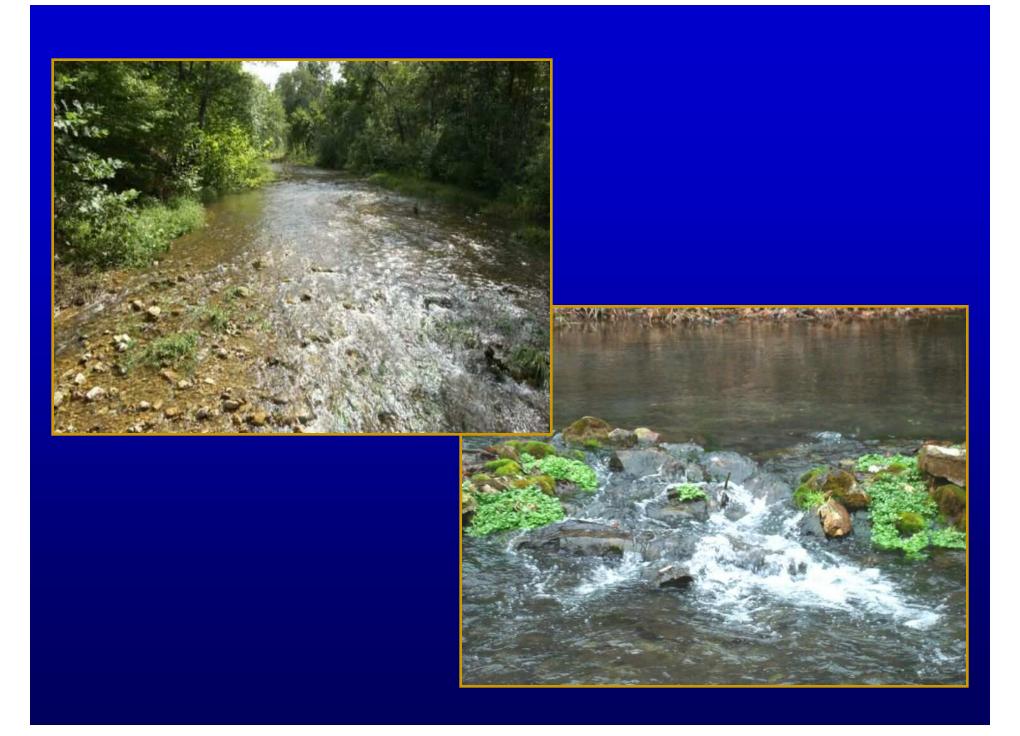
- Site Definition:
  - A 300-foot (100-yard) section containing at least one riffle
- A riffle is:
  - Portion of the stream characterized by a steep descent in the streambed and where the water breaks over rocks and/or boulders
- Individual sites should not overlap

#### **HOW LONG IS 300 FEET?**







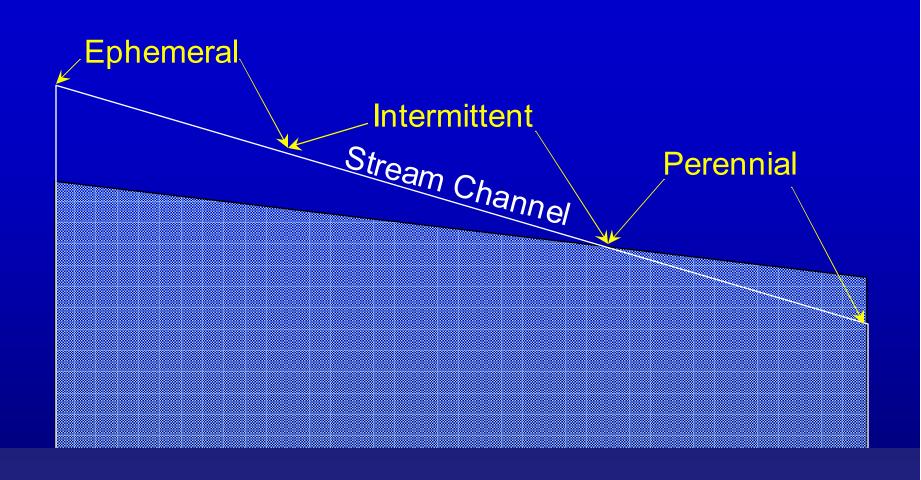


## Factors to Consider When You Select a Monitoring Site

- Select a stream that has permanent flow (i.e., a classified stream)
  - If the stream at your site pools in dry periods of the year you may still monitor in spring and fall
  - If the stream consistently dries up at your site anytime during the year you will need to select another site

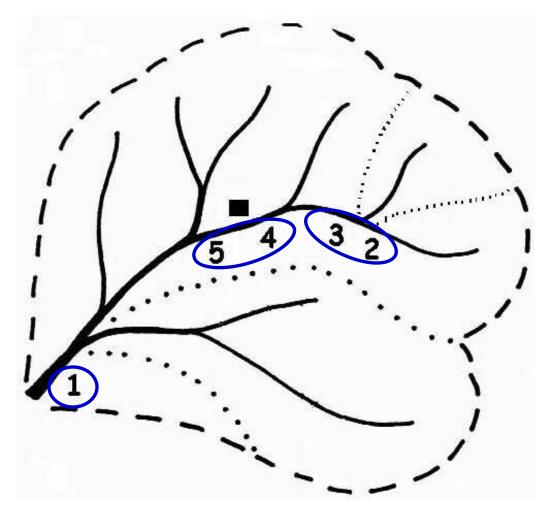
## Factors to Consider When You Select a Monitoring Site

- Find a site with suitable habitat for macroinvertebrates, a riffle running over rocky substrate (or alternative habitats)
- Choose a site based on your monitoring goals
- Presence of point and nonpoint source discharges



## Factors to Consider When You Select a Monitoring Site

- Access/permission from the landowner to monitor
  - Always ask permission!
  - If you want to monitor on public land always ask permission from the area manager
- Where do tributaries enter the stream?



SITE 1 Sample at the mouth to determine the health of the entire watershed

SITES 2 & 3 Sample above and below the confluence of a tributary to determine the impacts on water quality that may be occurring within the tributary's watershed

SITES 4 & 5 Sample above and below point or nonpoint source discharges to determine impacts on water quality

### Site Numbering

Consecutively (chronologically) number your sites as you adopt them, beginning with #1

- Site #1 will always be your only Site #1
  - ► Even if you switch streams
  - ► Even if you stop monitoring this site

### Site Numbering (cont.)

If you abandon a monitoring site, DO NOT transfer the abandoned site's number to another site you've begun to monitor

 If you add a second site, even on a different stream, call that Site #2

Always use the same site number for a particular location

#### Site Identification

#### **Site Description**

Always use the same verbal description every time you send in data on this site. Use a description that will enable staff to locate your site on a map.

- Describe your site using
  - Street or highway names
  - Upstream or downstream of bridges
  - Major intersections
  - Distances from those landmarks

Example: Gruener's Ford, 100 feet upstream of Hwy P bridge

#### **Site Selection Data Sheet**

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☐ Riffle					Lo	gs or	Stum	ps	1	<b>-</b>	Rock	Ledge	s			
□ Run					Aq	quatic	Veget	ation	- 1	<b>-</b>	Log P	iles				
☐ Backwater					La	ron D	oulder	re	- 1	<b>-</b>	Artific	cial O	ojects			
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### Information Needed on All Data Sheets

Processing of your data will be delayed if any of these 6 pieces of information are missing from your data sheets

- Stream name
- Site description
- Site number

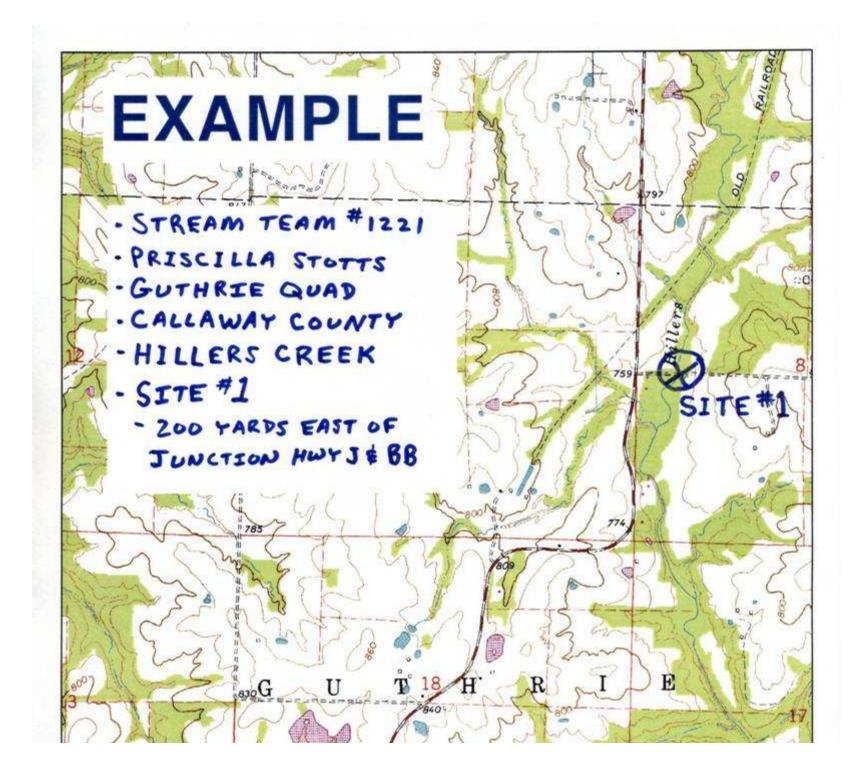
- Trained data submitter
- Stream Team number
- Date sampled

### Site Map

 1st time at a new site, include a copy of a topo map with new site clearly marked and numbered

Data submitted without a map will delay processing

 We recommend you locate any new site on the map before sampling



### What to do if the Name of Your Stream is Not on the Topo Map

- Most intermittent streams are not named on the topos.
- Sometimes a stream is incorrectly identified as intermittent on the topo, when it actually has some water year round.

### What to do if the Name of Your Stream is Not on the Topo Map

- Sometimes the stream name is left off the map because it was too long.
- Sometimes they have not been officially named even though there may be a local name for it.

#### **GPS Information**

 Have a GPS unit? Want to report these coordinates?

PLEASE complete a GPS Site Location
 Data Sheet and send it in with your data

This does NOT replace an accurate verbal description

#### **GPS Data Sheet**

- Header Info
- GPS make and model
- WAAS enabled?
- Datum
  - NAD 1983 preferred
- Stabilizing time
  - 120 second minimum (2 minutes)
  - Position Error <25 ft.</li>

	GPS	DATASHEE	Т	
Fields with an asterisk (	(*) are required fields. Ple	ase provide Coor	linates in either L	atitude/Longitude or UTM s.
*1. Stream Name:		Сош	ntv:	
*3. Team Number:	*4. GPS Da	ta Submitter:		
*5. Site Number:	*6. Date:/	/	*Time(24hr):	
GPSRECEIVER INFO				
*7. GPS Make and Mod	lel:			
8. Wide Angle Augment	ation System (WAAS) Ena	abled:	☐ No	☐ Don't Know
DATUM				
*9. Horizontal Datum:	North American I	Datum (NAD) 1927	☐ World G	edetic Survey (WGS) 1984
	North American I	Datum (NAD) 1983	Other: _	
POSITION ERROR IN	NFORMATION			
10. Stabilizing Time (in s	se conds):		■ WAAS Avera	ging
	rror (EPE):			
COORDINATES - LA	TITUDE AND LONGIT	UDE OPTION	preferred optio	n)
			•	N
12. Latitude:				N
13. Longitude:	es Minutes Seconds (ddd° n	nm'ss.s")	☐ Dec imal Minu	wtes (ddd° mm. mm m')
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13. Longitude:		re ferred format)	☐ Other	tes (ddd° mm. mm m')
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#### Setup - Preferences

- Set Setup/Map/Orientation = "North Up"
- Set Units/Position/Format = "hddd.ddddd"
- Set Units/Map/Datum = "NAD83"
- Set System/WAAS = "Enabled"

#### **GPS Data Submission**

#### Instructions on the back of form

#### GPS DATA SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the following descriptions before filling out this sheet. All fields with an asterisk (\*) are required fields. Please note that Latitude/Longitude in Decimal Degrees (ddd.ddddd') are the preferred coordinates, but Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate systems may also be used. Due to the technical complexity of Global Positioning Systems and Geographic Information Systems, proper completion of these fields is necessary to establish an exact location. If these fields are not completed the program cannot use your GPS data.

This sheet does not replace the map of your site. If you have not already done so, you will still need to send a map.

#### The Data Sheet Items

- Stream Name and County. List the name of the stream as it appears on your map. Locating your site on a map also
  ensures you record the appropriate county.
- Description. This refers to a verbal description of the site. Verbally describe where you are on a stream using street or highway names, bridges, approximate distances from landmarks, etc.
- 3. Team Number. This is the Stream Team number this data will be submitted under.
- 4. GPS Data Submitter. The person actually using the GPS receiver and recording the data.
- Site Number. You and your team must designate this number. It becomes very important if you decide to monitor more than one site.
- 6. Date and Time. Please use military time (e.g. 2:00 p.m. is 1400 or 2:45 p.m. is 1445).
- GPS Make and Model. Please provide the brand name of your GPS receiver (e.g., Garmin, Lowrance, Magellan, etc.) and the model if known (e.g., eTrex Vista, Global Map100, Meridian Platinum, etc.)
- 8. Wide Angle Augmentation System (WAAS) Enabled. WAAS is an additional set of satellites, only one of which is "visible" from most areas in Missouri. If your GPS receiver is WAAS capable and this function is being used, check yes. If this is not available if you do not know.
- 9. Horizontal Datum. Next to the coordinates themselves, this is the most important piece of information to collect. Your GPS receiver displays where you are based on this reference. Without the horizontal datum, it is impossible to accurately place the coordinates on a map. This information can usually be found quite easily in the menu system of your GPS receiver. You may need to consult the user manual that came with your GPS receiver.
- 10. Stabilizing Time. The GPS receiver should be allowed to stabilize for at least two minutes. Enter the number of seconds the receiver was allowed to stabilize before the coordinates were recorded. Many receivers automatically do this and refer to it as the "averaging" time. Some receivers will include the averaging time of WAAS satellites. If WAAS averaging is obtained, check the box. To find these functions, you may need to consult the user manual that came with your GPS receiver. If this function is not available, record this using a wristwatch or stopwatch.
- 11. Estimated Position Error. Most consumer GP Sreceivers display a range of error known as Estimated Position Error. If this is a valiable on your receiver, please record it and check the appropriate distance measurement. You may need to consult the user manual that came with your GPS receiver.

NOTE: You have the OPTION of using two coordinate systems, Latitude/Longitude OR Universal Transverse Mercator.

#### If using the latitude/longitudeoption

- 12 & 13. Laftude and Longitude. Enter coordinates in these fields only if using Latitude/Longitude option While at your monitoring site, enter the latitude and longitude coordinates displayed on your GPS receiver, copying the exact coordinates in the displayed format (see Item 14 below).
- 14. Format Check the box that represents the Latitude/Longitude coordinate format you are using. If the GPS user does not know the coordinate format, this information can usually be found quite easily in the menu system of your GPS receiver. You may need to constit the user manual that came with your GPS receiver.

#### If using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) option

- 15 & 16. Easting and Northing. Enter coordinates in these fields only if using UTM option.
  - While at your monitoring site, enter the UTM coordinates exactly as they are displayed on your GPS receiver.
- 7. UTM Zone. Check the box for the UTM Zone number that is displayed on your GPS receiver.

Comments. Please include any conditions that may hinder the ability of your GPS receiver to receive data (e.g., dense clouds, heavy tree coverage, structures, etc.). If there is additional information from your GPS receiver that may be helpful to us, such as different stabilizing time or position error measurements, please include them in this field. Please include any other information that we may find helpful.

### Description Only

#### vs. GPS Data

- Zoom to county
- Highlight stream
- Highlight road
- Identify place name (community, cemetery, bluff, spring, etc)
- Determine direction (upstream, downstream)
- Measure distance

- Enter GPS coordinates
- Zoom to coordinates
- Confirm with location description

### Why all the Attention to Site Locations?

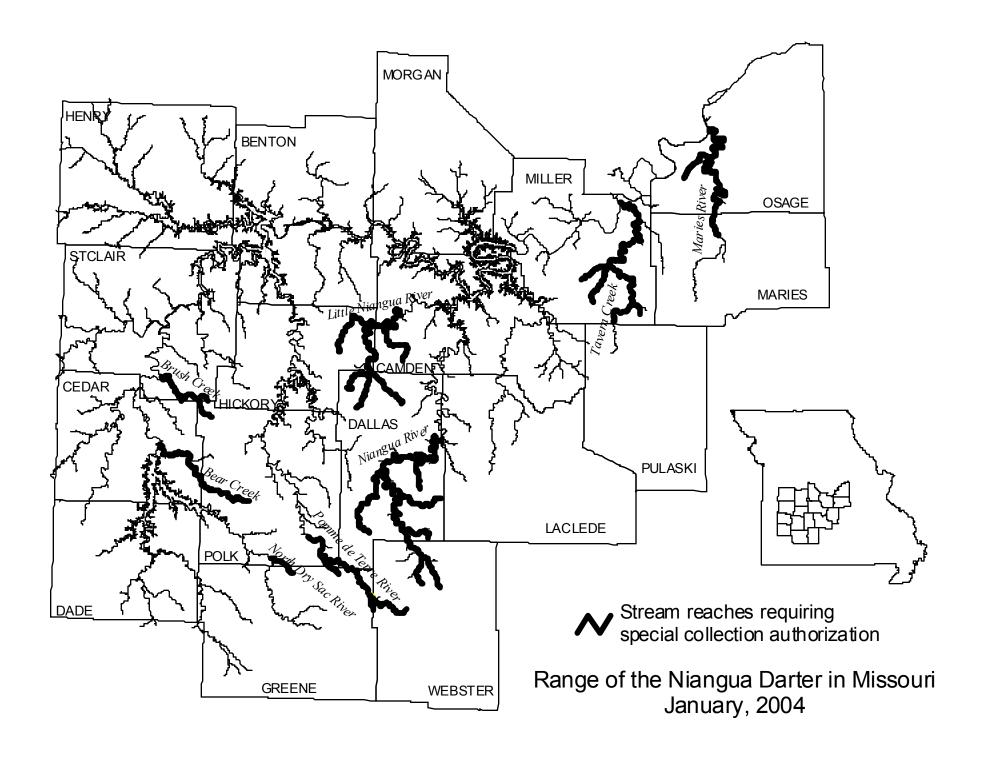
When you think about it, if we don't know where your site is located, your data will not be useful to the program and to any others interested in your data in the future.

### **Endangered Species**

 Niangua darters are a small fish that are listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Missouri Dept. of Conservation.



 Because the Niangua darter spawns in riffles, kicking up macroinvertebrates can be detrimental to spawning.



# PLEASE DO NOT CONDUCT MACROINVERTEBRATE MONITORING IN THE FOLLOWING STREAMS FROM MARCH 15 THROUGH JUNE 15

Niangua R. Watershed

Niangua River

**Greasy Creek** 

L Niangua River

L Niangua R. Watershed

Macks Creek

Starks Creek

**Thomas Creek** 

Cahoochie Creek

#### Niangua Darter Streams

#### Sac River Watershed

Sac River

Bear Creek

**Brush Creek** 

Panther Creek

North Dry Sac River

#### **Tavern Creek Watershed**

**Tavern Creek** 

Barren Fork

**Brushy Fork** 

Kenser Creek

Little Tavern Creek

#### **Other Streams**

Pomme de Terre River

South Fork Pomme de Terre River

Little Pomme de Terre River

**Maries River** 

L Maries Creek